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# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

# CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

of Guntown Public Water Supply Name

CHI OOO G

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

TOWN

confide	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please 2	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
B.	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed://
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: SALTILLO - GUNTOWN GAZETTE
	Date Published: 06/09/10
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
1.	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	FICATION PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
the form consister Departm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.    Mayor,   Mayor, Owner, etc.)   Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Guntown PWS ID# 0410006 June 2, 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report by publication rather than by mail delivery. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two wells. Our wells draw from the Eutaw Formation.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for Guntown Water System have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nikoma Myhand at (662)—348-5353. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 5:30 P.M. at the Town Hall.

Guntown Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

	······			T	EST RES	ULTS		
Contamina nt	Violation Y/N	Date Collect ed	Level Detec ted	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measuremen	t MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		(There is	s convin		ts & Disinfec			s sary for control of microbial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	Z	2009		1.05 – 1.83	Ppm	4	4 4 Water additive used to control microbes	
11.1	1			In	organic Conta	minants	1	
Cadmium	N	2008	.1	0	Ppb	0	4.0	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Selenium	N	2008	1.4	0	Ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Barium	N	2008	.126	-126	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits
Lead	И	2008	1.0	0	Ppb	0 /	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2008	.2	0	Ppm	1.3	AL- 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				Volat	ile Organic C	ontaminar	ıts	
TTHM N Total trihlom ethanes	20	009 2.	24 0				00	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### No sample required in 2009

#### \*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Guntown Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions. (662)-348-5353

# 2009 CCR Contact Information

Date:	7/21/10	Time: 4,40			
PWSID:	410006		-		
System	Name: TOUM O	Hunto	W.		
	Lead/Copper Language		Chlorine Residua	al (MRDL) RAA	
Violatio	Other n(S)				
Will cor	rect report & mail copy ma	arked " <b>corrected</b> o	copy" to MSDH.		
Will not	ify customers of availabili	ty of corrected rep	ort on next month	ly bill.	
Neu	Deper Omitte	of the ch	larine Res	idual WIII S	servl
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Spoke w	ith No ma (Operator, Owner, Secr		1.602 348-	5353	

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Contaminent	Violeton YN	Colected	Level Detected	Stange of Defects or # of Samplings Extending MCL/ACL	Uni Mesureneni	MCLG	MCL	Likely House of Contemposion
(There	is convincing	D evidence th	isinfectar at addition	nts & Disinfeç ref a disinfectar	tion By-Proc	lucts for contr	el í mic	robial contaminats)
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TTHM Total Juliforn Missiers	N	200	2,24	0	Pço	0	160	By products of devicing probes distinuation

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